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Catalogue and Price List of
**Hardy Northern Grown
Forest, Fruit and Orna-
mental Trees and Shrubs**

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East Grand Forks Nursery

OSCAR WICK, Proprietor

East Grand Forks, Minnesota

ESTABLISHED 1890

Northwestern Telephone
W 880-2



Tri-State Telephone
W 269-L

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

LOCATION

This Nursery is located in Section 12, Township 151, Range 50 West, on the point between the Red River and the Red Lake River, one and a half miles south of East Grand Forks. It is also the most Northern located Nursery in the United States, consequently the trees and shrubs are the best adapted for the Northwestern climate. Even trees shipped from here South have proven to do better than their native trees.

SHIPPING

We are centrally located on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, with daily trains running in all directions, so that trees, especially when shipped by express, will reach almost any destination within a few hours.

TERMS

Cash. If sent C. O. D. one-half cash must always accompany the order.

One-half dozen in number will be furnished at dozen rates; one-half hundred at hundred rates.

Prices given include freight to your nearest railroad station on all orders of \$5 or over in Dakota and Minnesota.

It is advisable to send in your orders early.

Write your orders plainly on a separate paper and not in body of letter. State definitely varieties, age, size and number; whether Standard or Dwarf, and route by which you wish the goods shipped.

All orders from unknown parties should be accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference.

We are in no case responsible for loss or damage to goods in transit. Our responsibility ceases on delivery to shipping agents.

If selection of varieties is left to us we will select according to our best judgement and long experience.

In case of any mistake on our part, immediate notice should be given, so that it may be rectified.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous, and they bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live; they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years they will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

REMARKS

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable: First, varieties true to name, second, healthy, vigorous, well matured trees or plants, and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries with entire confidence, to planters in all sections of the country.

We give to our packing and shipping careful and personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals—accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discontinue the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

THE SOIL

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining if necessary, but all soils may be made available by judicious treatment.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING

Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to thoroly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds except for Fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following Spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in" by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.



Alley in the East Grand Forks Nursery. Cottonwood and Box Elders.

FOREST TREES

Box Elder, Cottonwood, and White Ash

1 year old, from 6 to 12 inches	\$3.00 per thousand.	In big lots, \$2.50
2 " " " 12 to 18 "	4.00 " " "	3.50
3 " " " 18 to 34 "	5.00 " " "	4.50

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 per hundred. 3 to 4 ft. \$3.00 per hundred.
Elm \$1.00 more per thousand.

Golden Willow

Rooted 3 to 4 ft. \$4.00 per thousand.
Cuttings \$4.00 per thousand.

White Willow

Cuttings \$3.00 per thousand. In big lots, \$2.50

Cottonwood, White Ash and Box Elder

SHADE TREES.—5 to 6 ft. 20 cents each, per hundred \$10.00
 6 to 7 ft. 30 " " " " 15.00
 7 to 8 ft. 40 " " " " 25.00
 7 to 8 ft. (cut off) 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, 50c each
 7 to 8 ft. (cut off) 2 to 3 " " \$1.00 "
 10 per cent off on all trees over 6 ft. high in 100 lots.
 Elm 20 per cent higher.

SEEDS

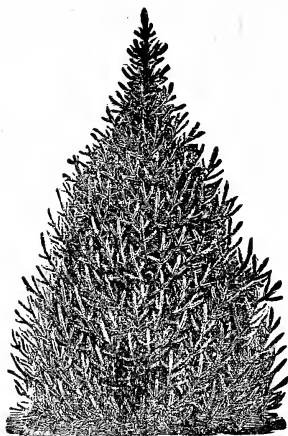
Ash and Box Elder

Three qualities of Ash and Box Elder. First quality \$1.00 per pound; second 75 cents per pound; third fifty cents per pound. It takes one pound of first-class seed per acre to plant tree claims.

EVERGREENS

Arbor Vitæ (Thuja)

AMERICAN (*Occidentalis*)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen. Valuable for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if nursery specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly, and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is not adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any other purpose.



Spruce

Fir (*Picea Abies*, etc.)

BALSAM, or **AMERICAN SILVER** (*Balsamea*)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Spruce (*Abies*.)

NORWAY (*Excelsa*)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age has fine, graceful pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best Evergreens for hedges.

2 ft. 75 cents each. Per dozen \$6.00.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

Charlamoff—Vigorous, productive tree. Fruit medium to large.

Duchess and Wealthy—Both well known trees, five to six feet, first-class.

Hibernal Russian—Very hardy fruit, large and fine; worthy of trial; five to six feet. 4 to 5 ft. in height, 50 cents each. \$5.00 per doz.

Longfield—A heavy annual bearer and fruits early.

Malinda—An irregular but steady grower of about same hardiness as **Wealthy**.

Northwestern Greening—Vigorous grower where ever hardy; prolific and regular.

Patten's Greening—Fruit very smooth and attractive and keeps well in cold storage.

CRAB APPLES

They are quite profitable for market, coming into bearing quite early. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use. There are several points to which we wish to call attention, and on which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits:

1st. They can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, with perfect safety.

2nd. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.

3rd. They will come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.

4th. They are very productive, giving large crops of beautiful fruit.

5th. They are unequalled for cider or vinegar.

6th. Some of them are pre-eminently dessert fruits, being of superior quality and strikingly handsome.

7th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, thus saving a great amount of trouble.

8th. The size of the fruit varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.



Apple Orchard in the East Grand Forks Nursery

The following are the most valuable varieties.

Excelsior—Raised from seed of Wealthy in Minnesota. Very hardy, productive, and one of the best flavored varieties; September.

Gen'l Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid. Excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced. October.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. October to January.

Large Red Siberian—About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. September to October.

Martha—From Minnesota. Immensely vigorous, hardy, productive every year. Mr Gideon says: "For sauce it surpasses any apple we ever grew." A great acquisition.

Whitney's Seedling—Large averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant. Ripens later part of August. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous handsome grower, with a dark green, glossy foliage. August.

Yellow Siberian—Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden-yellow color. September and October.

Transcendent—Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops after the fourth season. Fruit from one and a half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider; being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October. It is, in fact, the best of all for this climate.

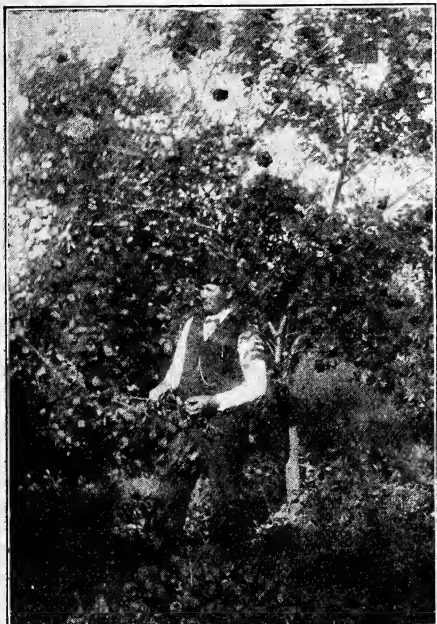
4 to 5 feet in height, 50 cents each. \$5.00 per dozen.



Apple Trees in Bloom in the East Grand Forks Nursery

PLUMS

The Plum, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The



curculio, a small dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off, but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed off from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire

Picking Plums in the East Grand Forks Nursery season.

Weaver—Fruit large, purple with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive to the Northern limits of the United States. August.

DeSoto—Perfectly hardy; a splendid bearer; fruit very large; meat sweet, firm and juicy; dappled red and yellow.

Hawkeye—One of the largest, best and profitable market plums grown in the Northwest. Fruit large, round and has thick skin; color dull red over yellow.

Surprise—Tree an upright, vigorous and healthy grower. Fruit large to very large; skin medium thick, tender; meaty and of fine flavor.

Wolf—A beautiful and symmetrical tree; inclined to overbear. Very popular in market.

Wyant—Fruit medium to large, slightly oblong; semi-cling; skin thick; quality good, tree is a spreading grower.

5 to 6 feet in height, \$1.00 each.....13 for \$12.00

CHERRIES

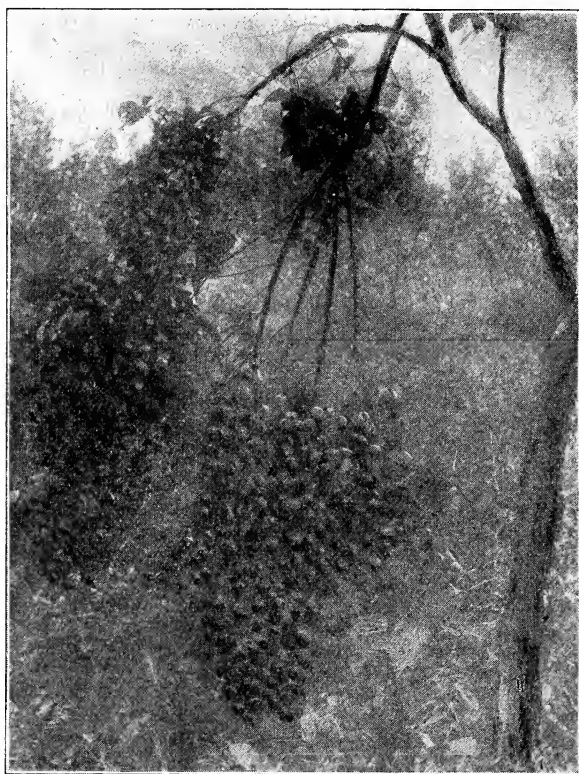
The Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil. and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil, or dryest situations.

Early Richmond—(Kentish Virginian May)—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. June.

Late Duke—Large, light red; late and fine. July.

Compass Cherry—This new variety is attracting a great deal of attention. It is a cross between the Sand Cherry and Minor Plum and is really a hybrid. A very desirable fruit and perfectly hardy; it bears next year after planting. Can be grown anywhere in the Northwest. Fruit dark red; good for eating and canning.

5 feet in height, 75 cents each..... \$8.00 per dozen.



**Plum Tree Bent Down by Its Own Weight of Fruit
in the East Grand Forks Nursery**

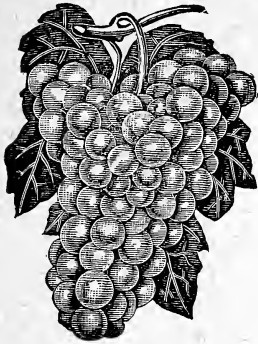
GRAPES

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

The soil for the grape should be dry when not naturally so; should be thoroly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured,

always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure warm, sunny exposure.

Concord—A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen: universally healthy, vigorous and productive: flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black, with bloom. Early.



Moore's Early—A seedling of Concord, combining great vigor, health and productiveness; ten days earlier than Hartford. In quality hardly to be distinguished from Concord. Bunch large, berries very large black.

Agawam(No. 15)—Large, round, early, and of great vigor of growth. Rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor.

Delaware—One of the finest grapes. Bunches small; compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive.

40 cents each..... \$4.00 per dozen.

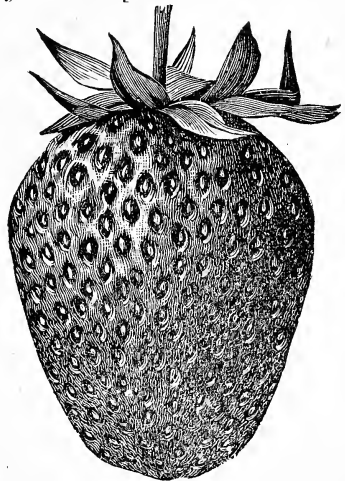
SMALL FRUITS

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc., ripening from the first of June till Fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had thruout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

STRAWBERRIES

First of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hill with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the Fall, uncover plants early in Spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.



Bederwood (S)—An excellent bearer; fruit medium to large; orange color.

Crescent Seedling—Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany, and continuing in fruit longer. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils.

President Wilder—Large, conical, scarlet; sweet, fine flavor; good bearer. A cross between Hovey's Seedling and La Constante.

Sharpless—One of the best varieties. Large in size, delicious flavor; good bearer, bright color.

Triomphe de Gand—Large, conical, often coxcomb; polished, sweet and fine flavored. Does best on heavy soils. A popular foreign variety.

Warfield (P.)—Originated in Illinois. Vigorous grower, productive; ripens early; medium size.

Wilson's Albany—Large, conical, dark red, firm; hardy, prolific; rather acid. Succeeds everywhere

\$1.50 per 100\$5.00 per 500

RASPBERRIES

This fruit comes just after Strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows seven feet apart, four feet in row. Pinch off canes when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following Spring, within twelve or eighteen inches of the cane; in garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year.

Turner—A beautiful red berry of fine size and excellent quality; said to be the hardiest and most productive variety known.

Clarke—A highly valuable sort' which has proved perfectly hardy. Bush a strong grower. Fruit large size, beautiful light scarlet, and of the most delicious flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest, and keeps in bearing till late in the summer.

Crimson Beauty—Very large size, bright, glossy scarlet, round to oblong; earlier than the Turner, of a more pleasant, sprightly flavor, equally as hardy, more productive, and of much larger size.

Cuthbert—Perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive.

\$1.50 per dozen\$10.00 per 100

Black Caps

Gregg—This is decidedly the largest Black that we have ever seen, far surpassing in size the famous Mammoth Cluster, averaging,



when grown side by side, with the same treatment, from one-third to one-half larger.

Ohio—The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts. Berry not quite as large as Gregg, but finer quality and the plants more hardy and will bear more successive crops.

Tyler—A variety of undoubted merit. Fruit of best quality, and a very prolific bearer.

\$1.00 per dozen \$5.00 per 100

CURRENTS

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Currant.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust with powdered white hellebore (*Veratrum Album*), every three weeks, or dissolve one ounce in three gallons of water and sprinkle lower leaves. Manure freely.

Black Naples—Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.

Black Champion—Bunches are very large, and the flavor of the fruit particularly delicious. It hangs long on the bushes, and unlike other varieties it will bear the severest pruning without detriment.

Cherry—The largest of all the red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Grandall—Originated in Kansas. In form of bush similar to our common currants, but making a stronger growth; fruit bluish black, and in size from one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch in diameter; has a distinct flavor, desirable for pies, etc.

Fay's Prolific—Color deep red, great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better. quality first-class, not quite so acid as Cherry; the best Red Currant.

Lee's Prolific—An English production of great value. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Prince Albert—Large, bright red, resembling the Victoria; valuable for its lateness; vigorous and productive.

Red Dutch—An old variety, excellent and well known.

Victoria—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer. Very desirable.

White Dutch—An excellent and well known sort.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

\$2.00 per dozen.

The North Star—The best bearer, the largest fruiter, the sweetest Currant on earth. Originated in Minnesota at the Jewell Nursery, Lake City. 50c each \$5.00 per dozen

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the Currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply, six or more inches, with straw, tan-bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for 20 years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching, be sure the ground is under-drained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

English Varieties

Industry—It is of vigorous, upright growth; a larger cropper than any other known variety, and one of the best for market purposes, owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late and afterwards swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for pulling green sooner than any other variety. If left to attain maturity, it is a dark red color, with a pleasant rich flavor.

40c each\$4.00 per dozen

American Varieties

Downing—Origin, Mewberg, N. Y. Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Houghton's Seedling—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews. Fruit smooth, red; tender and very good. Very valuable.

Large Golden Prolific—Is a decided acquisition to the small list of hardy mildew-proof American Gooseberries. The variety is a remarkably strong, vigorous, upright grower, with dark green glaucous foliage, which resists mildew perfectly and persistently hangs on until the end of the season. The fruit is of the largest size, oblong, good samples measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. Color golden yellow, flavor decidedly good; very productive.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet, good. Vigorous grower. \$2.00 per doz.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant on good land, moderately manured. Rows seven feet apart, three feet in rows for field; prune as with Raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

Agawam—Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar to and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size; no hard, sour core. Half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. Most prolific Blackberry grown.

Taylor—One of the largest Blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive and hardy.

Wilson's Early—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of a sweet, excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.

\$2.00 per dozen.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep; needs high culture.

Early Scarlet—Rather small, but early and good.

20c each\$2.00 per dozen

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.
30 cents each,\$3.00 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS

To make a good Asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the Fall or early Spring. Prepare a piece of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two-year, or strong one-year plants; and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in a row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in with two or three inches of stable manure, which may be lightly worked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the spring.

2-year-old plants, \$5.00 per hundred.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL REMARKS

The people in this country have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of an investment of a few dollars judiciously expended in a few Ornamental Trees and Plants for our homes. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in the matter.

Wind-breaks of trees make the dwelling-house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no considerable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the out-building warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food.

HOW TO PLANT ETC.

Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In

the laying out and planting have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawns a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in bordery lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick or close as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely-rooted plants to set some place else. Where the ground is wholly given up to trees and shrubs, it should be deeply and thoroly prepared before planting. Keep the earth cultivated, and the shrubs and trees mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top dress with fine manure every Fall and Winter.

Mountain Ash (Pyrus)

EUROPEAN (*Aucuparia*)—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July until Winter with clusters of bright scarlet berries

OAK LEAVED (*Quercifolia pendulous*)—A variety with large hoary lobed leaves; distinct and fine.

5 to 6 feet in height, 75 cents each.....\$6.00 per dozen

Mountain Ash (Pyrus)

WEeping (*Aucuparia Pendula*)—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors.

Elm (*Ulmus*)

PENDULA (*Camperdown*)—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, over-lap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed. The finest Weeping Elm.

Linden, or Lime Tree (*Tilia*)

WHITE LEAVED WEeping (*Alba Pendula*)—A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches.

Biruh (*Betula*)

CUT LEAVED WEeping (*Lasciniata Pendula*)—An elegant, erect tree with slender, drooping branches and fine-cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow

A beautiful tree; hardy; in fact the best obtainable for this climate.

Weeping Trees, \$1.50 each.....\$12.00 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

High Bush Cranberry—A very handsome bush growing 4 to 8 feet high with fine clusters of red berries, hanging on all winter and making a very handsome appearance. Very hardy and should be planted more than it is. Fruit is much esteemed by some for sauce. For jelly it cannot be excelled.

Dwarf Juneberry—A fine substitute for the swamp Huckleberry or Whortleberry which it resembles. The reddish purple fruit is about the size of the currant, borne in clusters; a mild sub-acid, and used for dessert and canning. The bushes are very hardy and stand the exposures of the north and the heat of the summer equally well. The berries are much larger than the wild Juneberry and the bush is quite ornamental.

Bull Berry, or Buffalo Berry—A native shrub with silver green foliage, bearing enormous loads of fiery red berries, about the size of an old-fashioned currant, and superior for making jelly. A very ornamental bush; also a valuable hedge plant; has long, sharp thorns.

Price each 50 cents \$5.00 per dozen.

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND BULBS

HYDRANGEA

Large Clustered (Paniculata)—A fine large shrub, bearing snowy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting on a lawn or in masses.

Quercifolia (Oak-Leaved Hydrangea)—A hardy, massive shrub of woody growth and bushy habit. Leaves lobed like those of the oak, and downy beneath, turning to crimson in Autumn. Flowers white, changing to purple.

Otaksa—Large foliage of deep green; bears a profusion of deep rose-colored flowers in huge tresses. New and very fine.

Thos. Hogg—A beautiful variety with large tresses of pure white flowers. Not hardy, but very valuable for forcing.

SPIRÆAS

Anthony Waterer—A small dwarfish grower, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the entire season with large umbels of deep pink flowers. Quite hardy here, and very desirable. Each 30 cents.

Billardi—Tall growing with plume-like spikes of deep rose-colored flowers.

Golden—A rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Bears a profusion of bloom in small clusters. White, with numerous brown specks; very handsome. Each 25 cents.

Prunifolia—A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double; a very profuse bloomer in May; foliage turns a very beautiful brown color in autumn; quite hardy here and desirable.

Van Houti—The grandest of the Spiræas; perfectly hardy, a strong grower, and a profuse bloomer. Has a small, delicate, white blossom borne in clusters that almost entirely cover the bush about June 1st; very handsome, even when not in bloom. 2 to 3 feet.

Price 50c. \$5.00 per dozen.

HONEYSUCKLES

White Bush Honeysuckle (Lonicera Tartarica Alba)—A strong vigorous growing shrub; perfectly hardy; has a profusion of small, white blossoms last of May, which are followed by bright, waxy red berries the size of a common currant, which ripen in the fall and hang on late; very handsome, but not edible fruit.

Pink Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Tartarica Rosea*)—Similar to the White, except that it is not so strong and vigorous, and not quite so good a bloomer; red berried.

Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Tartarica Discolor*)—A hardy, strong grower, and very profuse bloomer. Flowers are large, rose pink or red; berries are bright yellow; very showy. Price, 2 to 3 feet, each 50c. \$5.00 per dozen.



Lilacs in Bloom in the East Grand Forks Nursery

LILAC (*Syringa*)

Charles the Tenth—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves and reddish purple flowers.

Chionathus Leaved (*Josikea*)—Has dark shining leaves like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct.

Common Purple (*Vulgaris Purpurea*).

Double Lilac (*Lemoinei Flore Pleno*)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Persian (*Persica*)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

White Persian (*Persica Alba*)—A fine sort; white flowers, delicately tinged with rose color.

Large Flowering White (*Alba Grandiflora*)—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum Stirilis*)

A hardy, well-known showy shrub. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents, 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE

Caragana—A very hardy bush, growing up to 10 feet in height, of erect habit, very profuse bloomer in late May and the first three weeks in June, with pretty, showy blossoms. Very nice for hedges.

1 to 2 feet, \$3.00 a 100. 2 to 3 feet, \$5.00 a 100.

ROSES

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; showy; effective.
Gloire de Dijon—Yellow, shaded with salmon and rose; large, full

CLIMBING ROSES

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, and immense clusters of beautiful flowers commend them at once to every one.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white with blush center; full and double.

Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between Queen of the Prairie and Madam Laffay. It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerably darker in color, besides being quite fragrant.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Immense clusters of bloom, shaded to dark red.

Mrs. Hovey—Pale, delicate blush, becoming almost white; resembles Baltimore Belle.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large, compact and globular; a profuse bloomer. One of the best.

Triumphant—Color, rose; darker than Baltimore Belle. Strong grower, free bloomer; an excellent sort. An excellent addition to the list of Climbing Roses.

MOSS ROSES

Aetna—Bright crimson, very double; superb.

Capt. John Ingram—Dark velvety purple, full and fine.

Countess of Murinais—White, slightly tinged with flesh. The best white moss.

Crested—Rose, beautiful and curious mossy fringed calyx. Finest of all for buds.

General Drouot—Deep crimson, very mossy; a free bloomer, dwarf habit; perpetual.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Perpetual White—Pure white, blooms in large clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale; very double and well formed. The most vigorous grower of all the Mosses.

Salet—Clear rose color, very double, vigorous growth and abundant bloom; perpetual.

Wm. Robb—Light crimson purple, large and double.

Unique—White, large and full.

SUMMER ROSES

Lureti—Fine, dark-velvety purple; globular and double.

Harrison's Yellow—Double, bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Madame Hardy—White; large, full and double.

Madame Plantier—One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine.

All flowering shrubs are, 50 cents each or \$5.00 per dozen.

PÆONIES

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance. Easily cultivated and require but little protection.

Common White—This is an early unnamed variety, and for a real good thing at a low price, I have nothing that will beat it. It is strong and vigorous in growth. Large, double flowers of a light pink tint with usually an orange-colored center, all changing to nearly a pure white after being open a few days.

Rose—A rose color, changing to a light rose soon after opening; large size and very double; slightly fragrant; a good grower.

Variegated—A vigorous grower of good size and quite double; color a light pink streaked with dark pink. Each 25 cents.

Red—A dark, dull red of good size; moderately vigorous in growth.

Tree Pæonies.

Banksii—Rosy blush, purple center; double and fine.

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra Spectabilis*)—A hardy perennial plant, producing long racemes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers in May and June; an excellent border plant. Strong roots, each 25 cents.

Yucca Glauca, Indian Soap Plant—A native along the Missouri River bluffs. The native, however, is perfectly hardy in high, dry, exposed locations; its leaf is longer, narrower, thicker, stiffer and more pointed and more of a whitish shade to the green. Each, 50 cents\$5.00 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiola is the most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs and deserves a place in every garden as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart, and about 3 inches deep. Plant from middle of April to 1st of June. The bulb must be taken up in the fall before the ground is frozen, and kept in a dry, cool cellar. Assorted colors, large, strong bulbs. \$1.50 per dozen.

DAHLIAS

A very attractive flower which blooms late in the summer. There is a great variety of sorts of as many colors and forms of bloom. Dahlia roots must be taken up in the fall before the ground freezes and kept in a cool, dry cellar away from frost, similar to potatoes. Plant out in the spring in rich, mellow soil. We have several different colors. 50c each\$5.00 per dozen

TULIPS

Plant in a mellow bed the later part of October, about 5 to 6 inches deep. Cover bed with coarse manure.

Bulbs, mixed colors, double \$2.00 per dozen; single, \$2.50.

Address: THE EAST GRAND FORKS NURSERY,

OSCAR WICK, Proprietor

East Grand Forks, Minn.

PLANTING

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the Nursery, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the Quince stock upon which they are budded two or three inches. Work the soil thoroly among the roots, then fill the hole with soft water and let it settle; then fill in balance of dirt, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil), light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

MULCHING

A covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, or loose chip dirt, during the first season will effectually prevent injury from drought, and is a benefit at all times.

DAMAGED TREES

If stock is frozen when received place the package in a cellar, and entirely bury in sand until the frost is removed. If dried from long exposure bury in the ground or keep in water until shriveled appearance disappears.

HOW TO WINTER TREES PROCURED IN FALL

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the Fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on till all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thoro protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the Spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.

PLANT YOUNG TREES

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had to secure more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thoro satisfaction.

For small grounds or street planting where it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

TRIMMING TREES

The best time for trimming shade trees is the latter part of June, when the new leaves are fully developed. If big limbs have to be cut, put some oil paint on the cut. In trimming young trees be cautious and only cut a few of the lower branches each year, thus giving the trunk of the tree a chance to develop.

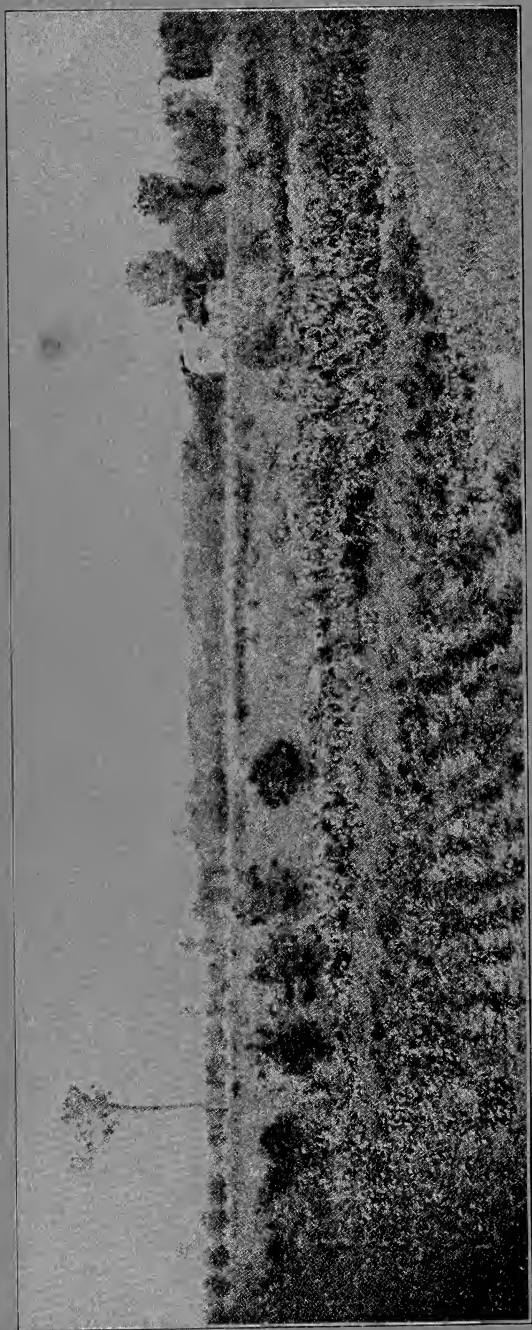
DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 "
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 "
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½ " 3 to 3½ "
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way		10 feet apart each way	
25 " " " "	50	8 " " " "	435
20 " " " "	70	6 " " " "	680
18 " " " "	110	5 " " " "	1210
15 " " " "	135	4 " " " "	1742
12 " " " "	205	3 " " " "	2723
	300	3 " " " "	1840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to an acre.



The East Grand Forks Nursery